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THE NIAGARA CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS BY MESSRS. GEORGE N. SANDERS, HORACE GREELEY, JAS. P. HOLCOMBE, C. C. CLAY, JR, W. C. JEWETT AND COLONEL HAY.

BUFFALO, July 21, 1864.

The following correspondence explains itself:

[PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.]
CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA WEST, July 12, 1864.

Dear Sir:—I am authorized to say that Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama; Professor James P. Holcombe, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington upon complete and unqualified protection being given either by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include the three names and one other. Very respectfully,

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To Hon. Horace Greeley.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 17, 1864.

Gentlemen: I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace; that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission, and that you further desire that Mr. George N. Sanders shall accompany you. If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time it will be agreeable to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, Jas. P. Holcombe, Clifton House, C. W.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.

Sir: We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 17th instant, which would have been answered on yesterday but for the absence of Mr. Clay. The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us, we regret to state, under some misapprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. We are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject; and we feel authorized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen, clothed with full power, would be immediately sent to Washington with a view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of the war.

We respectfully solicit, through your intervention, a safe conduct to Washington, and thence by any route which may be designated through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. George Sanders were embraced in this privilege.—Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in the futherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that in any event, you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls.

We remain, very respectfully, etc.,

C. C. CLAY, JR.
J. P. HOLCOMBE.

P. S.—It is proper to add that Mr. Thompson is not here, and has not been staying with us since our sojourn in Canada.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA, New York, July 18, 1864.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date, by the hand of Mr. W. C. Jewett. This state of facts therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he entrusted me with the safe conduct required, it seems to me on every account advisable that I should communicate with you by telegraph, and solicit fresh instructions, which I shall at once proceed to do. I hope to be able to transmit the result this afternoon, and at all events I shall do so at the earliest moment.

Yours, truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. Clement C. Clay and James P. Holcombe, Clifton House, C. W.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.

To the Hon. Horace Greely, Niagara Falls, N. Y.:

Sir: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date by the hands of Col. Jewell, and will await the further answer which you propose to send us.

We are, very respectfully, etc.

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS, July 10, 1864.

Gentlemen: At a late hour last evening (too late for communication with you) I received a dispatch informing me that further instructions left Washington last evening, which must reach me, if there be no interruption, at noon to-morrow. Should you decide to await their arrival, I feel confident that they will enable me to answer definitely your note of yesterday morning. Regretting a delay which I am sure you will regard as unavoidable on my part,

I remain yours, truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

To the Hon. Messrs. C. C. Clay, Jr., and J. P. Holcombe, Clifton House, Niagara, C. W.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 19, 1864.

Sir: Col. Jewett has just handed us your note of this date, in which you state that further instructions from Washington will reach you by noon to-morrow, if there be no interruption. One, or possibly both of us may be obliged to leave the halls to-day, but will return in time to receive the communication which you promise to-morrow.

We remain, truly yours, &c.,

JAS. B. HOLCOMBE,
C. C. CLAY, JR.

To the Hon. Horace Greely, now at the International Hotel.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 18, 1864.

To Whom it May Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with the authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Major Hay would respectfully inquire whether Professor Holcombe, and the gentlemen associated with him, desire to send to Washington by Major May, any messages in reference to the communication delivered to him on yesterday, and in that case, when he may expect to be favored with messages.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, Wednesday.

Mr. Holcombe presents his compliments to Major Hay, and greatly regrets if his return to Washington has been delayed by any expectation of an answer to the communication which Mr. Holcombe received from him on yesterday, to be delivered to the President of the United States, that communication was accepted as the response to a letter of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe to the Hon. H. Greeley, and to that gentleman an answer has been transmitted.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Thursday, July 21, 1864.

Copy of original letter held by me to deliver to Hon. Horace Greeley, and which duplicate I now furnish the Associated Press.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

NIAGARA FALLS, CLIFTON HOUSE, July 21, 1864.

To Hon. Thomas Greeley:

SIR—The paper handed to Mr. Holcombe on yesterday in your presence by Major Hay, A. A. G., as an answer to the 18th instant, is couched in the following terms:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

LINCOLN."

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th instant, in which you inform Mr. Jacob Thompson and ourselves that you were authorized by the President of the U. S. to tender us his safe conduct on the hypothesis that we were "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace," and desired a visit to Washington in the fulfillment of this mission. This assertion, to which we then gave, and still do, entire credence, was accepted by us as the evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President. A change which we felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of peace, mutually just, honorable, and advantageous to the North and to the South. Exacting no condition but that we should be duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, the proferring a basis for a conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States, for a full interchange of sentiment, a free discussion of conflicting opinion, and an untrammelled effort to remove all clauses of controversy by liberal negotiations.

We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which had been extended to us, in a character we had no right to assume, and had never affected to possess, but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated and as often repulsed attempts to open negotiation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity.

We had, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident that you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step towards peace had not continued to animate the councils of your President.

Had the Representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and christian on the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the universal heart might not have been terminated; or, if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities.

Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating negotiations in which neither Government would compromise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise.

It bears of no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever emanated from the constitutional executive of a free people. Addressed "To whom it may concern." It precludes negotiations and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of no bargaining, no negotiations, no truces with rebels, except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government and sued for mercy.

What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiations, at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves and incurring the well merited scorn of our countrymen.

While an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any, among them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self-respect. If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restoration. If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them.

Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters, and they have no more inclination than they have the right to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign States—to overthrow their established constitutions and to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government. This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good results.

If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to the hope that peace was possible with this Administration of the Federal Government, it will strip from his eyes the last film of such delusion. Or if there be any whose hearts have grown faint under the suffering and agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspire them with fresh energy to endure and brave whatever may yet be requisite to preserve, to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and value to life or hope, and consolation to death. And if there be any patriots or Christians in your land who shrink appalled from the illimitable vista of private misery and public calamity which stretches before them, we pray that in their bosoms a resolution may be quickened to recall the abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilization of their country. For the solicitude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplated results the most noble and humane, we return our sincere thanks, and are, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 20, 1864

Col. W. C. Jewett, Cataract House, Niagara Falls:

SIR—We are in receipt of your note admonishing us of the departure of the Hon. Horace Greeley from the Falls; that he regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace, in consequence of the change made by the President in his instructions to convey Commissioners to Washington for negotiations unconditionally, and that Mr. Greely will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you. We avail ourselves of this order to enclose a letter to Mr. Greeley, which you will oblige us by delivering. We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offices as the intermediary through whom our correspondence with Mr. Greely has been conducted, and assuring you that we are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, JR,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

HORACE GREELEY'S ACCOUNT OF HIS NEGOTIATIONS.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The telegraphic stories concerning peace conferences at Niagara Falls have a slender foundation in fact, but most of the details are very wide of the truth. The editor of this paper has taken part in, and been privy to no further or other negotiations than were fully authorized, and more than authorized; but these related solely to bringing the antagonists face to face, in amicable rather than belligerent attitude, with a view to the initiation of an earnest effort for peace, to be prosecuted at Washington. The movement has had no immediate success.

Of course all reports that the writer has been engaged in proposing, or receiving, or discussing, hypothetical terms or bases of peace, whether with accredited agents of the Richmond authorities or others, are utterly mistaken. He has never had the slightest authorization to do anything of the sort; and he is quite aware of those provisions of law which relate to volunteer negotiators with public enemies. Those provisions he heartily approves, and is no wise inclined to violate.

More than this, he does not as yet feel at liberty to state, though he soon may be. All that he can now add is, his general inference that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ We are requested to announce the name of ISAAC BROWN as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office in Jones County. 88—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce Gen. SAM'L F. PATTERSON as a Candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Burke, Caldwell and McDowell. 80—te.

Johnston County.

We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS for the Senate, and H. H. FINCH and JESSE HINNONT for the Commons, to represent Johnston county in the next Legislature. They are in favor of the re-election of Gov. VANCE, and opposed to Mr. Holden's Convention project. 74—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

Bertie County.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE HON. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bertie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been from the beginning, opposed to a Convention, believing it to be a trick, by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorised to announce Capt W. M. SUTTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man.

July 13, 1864. 70—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce DR. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.

June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions tobe in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.

July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

LEXINGTON, July 12, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE: You are authorized to announce me as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. My political principles have always been those of a true Conservative and Henry Clay Whig.

71—tf. C. F. LOWE.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,

JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,

W. T. FAIRCLOTH.

July 8th, 1864. 65—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.

July 7th, 1864. 65—te.

☞ Pitt county.

For the Senate,
Dr. E. J. BLOUNT.
For the House of Commons,
C. PERKINS,
B. G. ALBRITTON.

The above ticket will be voted for by
77—tf. SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

May 27. 31—te.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. MARTIN, 54th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, as a Candidate to represent the freemen of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States. 47—d4w&w3w.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Isac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelll McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	D Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hunt,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, ——— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, ——— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E El more, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Crugcr, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S W Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commisshry General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	30 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

THE

Illustrated Mercury!
Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 30, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Election Returns.

On Thursday the soldiers voted for Governor, Members of the Legislature and Sheriffs of the various counties in this State. The strongest argument that can be urged upon the people of the State as to their duty in the matter of the election of Governor is that contained in the returns we publish this morning from the vote of the soldiers.

The following is the vote cast by the soldiers in and around this city:

	Vance.	Holden.
Camp Holmes,	162	3
Fair Ground Hospital,	64	2
Wayside "	30	2
Pettigrew "	67	27
Peace Institute Hospital,	45	10
Quartermaster's Department,	106	2
	474	46
	46	
Vance's majority,	428	

At the Pettigrew Hospital the county vote was, High 9, Russ 4, Ray 1. Senate, S. H. Rogers 8, Jones 6. Commons, Utley 6, Fowle 7, Laws 6, Alford 5, Rogers 5, Richardson 5.

At Camp Holmes, Sion H. Rogers 13, Jones 0.—Commons, Fowle, Laws, and Utley, each 13, Richardson, Rogers, and Alford each 0.

The following returns are of the most cheering character:

	Vance.	Holden.
Barringer's Brigade,	955 maj.	
Kinston,	551	25
Wilson,	134	1
Goldsboro',	182	2
Dixon's Battery,	96	0
Greensboro',	30	0
Fayetteville,	133	9
25th Regt.,	313	87
Lexington,	92	4
Kittrell's	55	2
Lynchburg,	242	18
Weldon,	152	1
Cumming's Battery,	26	0
Rowan Artillery,	157	0
Salisbury,	185	4
	3804	153
	153	
Vance's maj.	3151	

Add to the above Vance's majority in Raleigh, and his majority as far as heard from before we go press is 3579.

In addition to the above returns which we published yesterday morning we have received the following:

	Vance.	Holden.
Vote in and around Wilmington,	2120	279
Richmond Hospitals,	867	25
Vote at Petersburg, four Brigades to hear from,	4000 maj.	
Halifax Navy Yard,	26	00
Gordonsville,	86	5
Camp Vance,	98	2
Capt. Hines' Cavalry,	33	0
68th Regiment,	132	8

The majority for Gov. Vance as far as heard from is something over 10,000. Not more than one-half of the Army votes has as yet been heard from.

P. S. Just before going to press we received the following dispatch from Petersburg:

PETERSBURG, July 28.

Ransom's Brigade voted, Vance 1147. Holden 408.

Beware of the Extra Standard.

Just as we are going to press an "Extra Standard" has been handed us, containing the most infamous tissue of perversion, falsehood and slander, that ever emanated from a press claiming to be decent or respectable. There is not one word of truth in the whole production.

It is a tissue of calumnies from the beginning to the end. It contains only slanders and misrepresentations of the most glaring character. It is an insult to the Confederacy, to North Carolina, to the army, to every decent man, woman and child in the land. It traduces the Surgeons of this post, the ladies of Raleigh, the officers on duty here, and the brave soldiers who languish in our hospitals, and whose mutilations and sufferings should have entitled them to some respect, even at the hands of such a creature as W. W. Holden.

It is simply an attempt to disguise the fact, with which its editor is but too well acquainted, that the army by an overwhelming and unprecedented majority has sustained Gov. Vance, and that Holden has been completely repudiated by the soldiers.

The statement that this paper has favored "reconstruction" is an infamous and an unmitigated *lood*.

☞ We learn from the Fayetteville *Observer* that Col. Oliver H. Dockery, and his father, Gen. Alfred Dockery, who have been claimed as Holden men, denounced him in speeches the other day as an "unscrupulous partizan" and a "liar." Gen. D. said he would have been Governor of North Carolina but for Billy Holden, who proferred his friend Thomas Bragg. If such are Mr. Holden's friends, well may he exclaim—"Save me from my friends."

How Did He Get Them?

We learn that Lieut. W. R. Wiggins, of the Warren county militia, arrested a deserter on Thursday, near Henderson, with a number of Holden tickets in his pocket. How did he get them?

RESIGNED.—Maj. John A. D. McKay, of Harnett county, has resigned his position in the 31st Regiment, N. C. Troops.

Army all Right for Gov. Vance.

The telegraph brings the most cheering intelligence from the army vote. Alike in camp, post, and hospital, our brave soldiers have given overwhelming majorities for Vance. Notwithstanding the boasts of Holden's organs at home, and the representation of his partizans in the field our "model Governer" has been most triumphantly sustained; while his arrogant adversary has been taught the bitter lesson of defeat and humiliation.

The vote is unusually large, and approaches so near to unanimity, as to give peculiar satisfaction to every loyal heart in the State. Our noble veterans seem to have fully appreciated the importance of the issue, and to have done their duty fearlessly, faithfully, and well. No man will now pretend to misunderstand their position, or question their devotion to a cause for which they have so bravely fought, and freely bled. In spite of the trials, the sufferings, and the sacrifices to which their hard lot has subjected them, the fires of patriotism burn with undiminished brightness in their hearts—the desire *to be free* still animates their bosoms—their noble souls respond as of yore to every obligation which duty, or gratitude, or hatred of oppression can impose.

They would not vote for a man whom the enemies of their country regarded as a friend. They could not accept that *peace* which is to be purchased at the expense of chains and slavery. They scorned to repudiate the soldier and the statesman, whose every aspiration is for their welfare and his country's happiness, in order to elevate a mere partizan and politician, who seeks to advance himself at all hazards and at any sacrifice. And, in casting their votes for Governor Vance, they have done that for which their country will return its lasting gratitude, and their children honor them in coming generations.

Hereafter, there can be no doubt of the feelings and intentions of the soldiers. They are for their country—for its independence and its nationality. They are for *peace*, but upon none other than the most honorable terms—such as will secure for themselves and their posterity the precious boon of *freedom* with all its countless blessings. They are resolved to bring the present struggle to a favorable and final termination, before resorting to the dangerous experiment of another and a more bloody revolution. Who can estimate the effect upon the enemy of this manifestation of patriotic, heroic, and unconquerable spirit, on the part of our brave veterans?

It will show them that there are no serious divisions among us; that North Carolina has not wavered in her determination to abandon the old government forever, that her soldiers have neither been coerced nor seduced into a desire for dishonorable submission; and, in a word, that we are virtually a *unit* upon the great question of nationality and independence, and are therefore unconquerable. This vote for Gov. Vance against Holden will do more towards inclining the enemy to peace, than many a brilliant victory of our army in the field. Its moral effect upon the Northern people will be tremendous—will be overwhelming. It will take from the "war party" its strongest argument and multiply the friends of an "amicable anjustment" by the tens of thousands. It will prove the entering wedge for such a division among our enemies as will render them powerless for evil, and open the way to a speedy settlement of our difficulties. Viewed in this light, we can but regard it as the "bow of promise," with which the hand of Divinity has spanned the Heavens as the glorious harbinger of a "brighter and a happier morrow."

The idea that our soldiers have been compelled to vote for Gov. Vance, is as false as it is ridiculous. It implies nothing more nor less than that our soldiers are miserable paltroons. It is an insinuation that they *feared* to do as they pleased. It is a direct charge of *cowardice* against them. The story of Bethel, Richmond, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and an hundred other glorious fields, gives such answer to this accusation as must overwhelm its authors with utter shame and confusion. Surely, the men who have stood face to face with death in every form, and who have never faltered before the enemy for three long years of blood and trial, do not deserve to be thus maligned by those who "have skulked" from danger continually, and who have never seen the "flashing of the guns." Let the friends of soldiers remember that the *Progress* and *Standard* have brought these calumnious charges against them—their sons and brothers—against the bravest and truest men that Heaven ever smiled upon!

Fellow citizens of North Carolina! you have now a solemn duty to perform. The men who have so long stood between you and danger, who have protected your lives and your property by the liberal expenditure of their blood—who have saved your wives from pollution and your little ones from suffering—call upon you now for some *return* for their service and sacrifices. They have pointed out ZEBULON B. VANCE as their first choice for the Chief Magistracy of North Carolina—they have selected him as their especial friend and champion in this canvass—they have declared to you that their welfare, their comfort, and their ultimate triumph are identified with his success and dependent upon it—and they appeal to you by every obligation of patriotism, friendship and gratitude, to ratify their action and to confirm their choice. They have served you faithfully, and they now ask you to stand by them. They have hazarded their lives in your behalf, and they would have you simply vote for the man of their choice. They have saved your country from the invader, and the right of suffrage itself by the shedding of their blood, and the only recompense they desire at your hands, is, that you will aid in defeating W. W. Holden and electing Z. B. VANCE.

The people of this State will never turn a deaf ear to such an appeal; and their suffrages will be cast for Gov. Vance by an overwhelming majority, as surely as the sun rises on the fourth of August.

As we Expected.

The *Progress* in its issue of yesterday, says our gallant soldiers were afraid to vote for men of their choice on Thursday. While we are prepared for anything coming from that paper, we do not think that the friends and relatives of those brave boys will tamely submit to have them denounced as cowards because they would not vote for Holden. It is an insult offered to the soldiers and their friends, and the latter will properly resent it at the polls on Thursday next.

This idea in Pennington's brain of our soldiers being such great cowards, may have something to do with his miserable whines about *peace*.

"Changing his Base."

The editor of the *Progress* seems to have taken "Old Buzzard," or old Bennett of the New York *Herald*, as his model in conducting political newspapers.

It is well known to those who are familiar with old Bennett, that he always takes strong grounds both *for* and *against* all prominent men and every measure of public policy—so that, as circumstances may require, he can prove from the files of the *Herald* his *honesty* and *consistency*.

So of the *Progress*. Mr. Pennington can prove from the files of his paper the same kind of *honesty* and *consistency*. If necessary to prove he was an original secessionist, he can do it successfully; but, if necessary to prove that he was a Union man, he can do that also; he can prove he has been opposed to reconstruction—at the same time he can show that he argued in favor of it; he can show that he was in favor of separate State action and withdrawing North Carolina from the Confederacy—he can also show the contrary; he can prove that he has been a good war man, and he can prove that he has been a good peace man; he can prove he has been pig, and he can prove he has been puppy—in a word, he can prove anything he wishes by quoting from the files of his *Progress*.

The coolest thing out, is the following, which we find in the *Progress* of yesterday morning:

"But as our enemies did not insist on our being hung at once, a happy circumstance comes to our relief, and we are saved. The Richmond *Enquirer*, a government organ, and a paper that no doubt has authority to speak for the authorities, in noticing the Yankee commission to Richmond, and the effort to get a commission to Washington, says:

"But we rejoice to see steps being taken for peace, no matter with how much insincerity on the part of Lincoln. The fact that he has yielded to the peace sentiment so far as to send two gentlemen to Richmond, shows that the influence of peace is asserting its sway, and that the dictator has been compelled to yield somewhat to it.

"Let us have an armistice—let the armies be withdrawn from the States of the Confederacy, and negotiations opened, and discussion of the terms of peace undertaken; and if the Union can be restored, if there is any possibility of compromise, the recognition of the Confederate States would not stand in the way. If it can be shown more to our advantage to return to the United States, it is an easy matter for the States which compose the Confederacy to undo their work."

The above appeared in the "leader" of the *Enquirer* of Monday last. Do the Destructives recognize it? Had we penned and published it we should have expected to have been summoned before "Commissioner" Bragg before night. In fact, there is more freedom in Richmond, under Davis and Seddon, than in Raleigh, under Bragg and Vance, anyhow; for there writs of *habeas corpus* are granted and discussed, and the merits of the case investigated, while here every thing is done by drum head authority."

The *Progress* attempts to prove from the foregoing extract from the *Enquirer*, that that paper advocates reconstruction, and garbles the *Enquirer's* language for that purpose.

We endorse the language of the *Enquirer* quoted above, and at the same time we declare there are no conceivable circumstances under which we would favor a reconstruction of the Union.

The *Enquirer's* idea is perfectly plain to any man of a modicum of brains. It is simply this: That the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy by the Lincoln Government would not interfere with the discussion of any propositions the North might wish to make looking to reconstruction or any other final adjustment the Northern people might desire. 'If it can be shown more to our advantage,' says the *Enquirer*, 'to return to the United States, it is an easy matter for the States which compose the Confederacy to undo their work.' Does the *Progress* deny this? Does the *Enquirer* intimate that it *can be* shown more to our advantage to return to the United States? Certainly not. On the contrary, the whole drift and tenor of the *Enquirer's* article are in opposition to the idea of reconstruction. What we want is an armistice, the withdrawal of the Yankee forces from our territory, and the recognition of our independence. This much having been accomplished, then of course we will consider any propositions the Yankees may have to make touching the various questions that would have to be settled diplomatically.

We assure the *Progress* that if it never gives utterance to no more obnoxious sentiments than are contained in the extract from the *Enquirer*, nobody will question its loyalty.

☞ The *Progress* has been in the habit, for some time past, of classifying the *Conservative* as among what it is pleased to call 'Destructive papers.' The editor of the *Progress* knows very well that this paper has never given expression to any other than *Conservative* sentiments. We defy the *Progress* to point out a single word, line, sentence or paragraph, that has ever appeared in our columns, inconsistent with the principles of Conservatism. It cannot be done. We publish in each issue of this paper the 'True Conservative Platform' as the chart of our political faith and from which we have never deviated. The *Progress* has never dissented from this 'Platform.' Then why is this paper called a 'Destructive journal?' Simply because it does not support Mr. Holden. We tell the *Progress* this test of Conservatism has played out. Holden is the worst sort of a destructive. He would have destroyed the *Conservative party* but for the great hold Gov. Vance has upon the confidence and affections of the people. The Conservative party, after the canvass is over and Gov. Vance is elected, will be purged of such pretended Conservatives as Pennington and Holden, who will go over 'body, soul, and breeches' to the *Destructives*, where they properly belong. 'Mark the prediction.'

The Niagara Correspondence.

We call the especial attention of our readers to the correspondence, which we publish entire, between Messrs. Clay and Holcombe and Lincoln through their intermediaries.

Let Lincoln's letter, "To whom it may concern" be read again. This is evidently the *ultimatum* of the Lincoln Government, drawn up after due reflection and deliberation.

We could show from the files of the Raleigh *Standard*, that Mr. Holden said, time and again, that if efforts at negotiations for an honorable peace should be made on our part, and the Northern Government would not treat except upon terms that would be degrading and dishonorable to the South—then he would be in favor of fighting it out to the bitter end, and that, in such event, our people would become united, and, forgetting all mere party considerations, with with one accord, would enter into the conflict, determined that we should all perish together in a common wreck, rather than to submit to terms so humiliating and degrading. Now, Mr. Holden, has not that time arrived? Are you willing to give up slavery and go back into the Union for the sake of peace? We pause for a reply.

Yellow Tickets.

Mr. Holden wants to know why we printed Vance tickets on *yellow paper?* We answer, because we happened to take a fancy to the "Canary bird color," and because we did not think there was anything in the constitution and the laws of the State prohibiting the use of such paper for printing tickets. No man is compelled to vote a *yellow ticket* unless he wishes to do so.

Now, we will ask *you* a question, Mr. Holden. Why did you print *your* tickets on three different kinds of paper—first white, then buff, and then in imitation of the "Canary yellow," although the counterfeit is easily detected?

If there is anything wrong in printing Vance tickets *one* color, for a much stronger reason is there criminality in printing Holden tickets on three different kinds of paper—rather we should say *four* different sorts, as Mr. Holden himself informs us that he procured a number of "slips" of the Vance "light pale chrome yellow" tickets, and tore off the blank paper therefrom, and in this way "printed on them a very comfortable supply of Holden tickets." This is all right and proper, as Mr. Holden did it; but suppose we had been guilty of such a trick—*gewhilikins!* But Mr. Holden did not tell his readers how he got the Vance tickets. We are informed that he sent some "spies," or "detectives" to our office, and the *Confederate* office, under pretence that they were Vance men and wished some Vance tickets. But having been supplied with tickets, they repaired at once with their trophies to the *Standard* office, where Mr. Holden did the "*tearing*." Such is the conduct of the man, who aspires to be the Governor of North Carolina!

Brig. Gen. W. G. Lewis.

We are pleased to learn that this gallant young officer, who was wounded in one of the engagements with the enemy in the Valley, has arrived at his home in Chapel Hill. He has been for some months in command of Hoke's old brigade.

He is wounded through the calf of the leg, though not seriously.

LEXINGTON, N. C., July 28, 1864.

JNO. D. HYMAN, ESQ.—

SIR:—An election was held to-day at Camp Henry for the 'supporting force' of the 7th Congressional District, at which Gov. Vance received 92 votes and Holden 4.

Of the four given for Holden, Chatham gave two, Davidson 1, and Moore 1—the other counties voting unanimously for Vance.

This company is composed of one hundred men, each county in the District being about equally represented. They are men between 45 and 50 years old, and calculated to exercise good judgment, which they certainly did, to-day.

You may put it down as certain, Gov. Vance will get a large majority in the 7th District. B. B.

THE PEACE FEELING NORTH.

The editor of an abolition sheet in Louisville has made a discovery that he fears will prove fatal to his party. It is that, for months past, all the conventions of Congressional Districts, counties, and of neighborhoods, the Democracy have determined for peace—in not a single "one of these conventions," says the writer, "have resolutions, or a resolution, been adopted in favor of the war."

That such is the fact is patent to every man in the Republic whose eyes are not closed to the peace signs which everywhere surround him.—The war is now in its fourth year—it has failed to accomplish good; it has been productive of unmixed evil. The people, long suffering and patient, have had their patience exhausted, and are about to avail themselves of their constitutional rights to put a stop to the slaughter. To do this, it is now certain that the delegates to the Chicago Convention will respond to the feelings of the Democracy they represent, and place their candidate on a peace platform, embodying the popular will, and that candidate will be elected. In this is the country's surest hope—without this well founded hope all would be blackness and despair.

In saying that the Chicago Democratic Convention will declare for peace, with the evidence that is before us, we cannot well be too confident. The rapid change in public sentiment on this subject, noticed by the Louisville editor, is not to be wondered at. It would be strange were it otherwise. Over three years of war has filled the country with lamentation and woe. It has bankrupted the Republic in finance and in morals; torn husbands, fathers, and sons from their families, by an enforced conscription, to battle against brethren of the same American family, speaking the same language, and of the same blood. These have created a feeling that will strike the country like an avalanche when the hosts of the Democracy muster for the contest under the broad banner: "Peace on earth—good will to men!"

STEALING THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

During the raid of General Hunter in the Virginia Valley, the bronze statue of Washington, erected in 1788, the first ever cast of the father of his country, was stolen from Lexington, and in a broken form was transported to Wheeling The tablet was broken in three pieces. It bore the inscription:

"The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to George Washington, who, uniting to the endowments of the hero the virtues of the patriot, and exerting both in establishing the liberties of his country, has endeared his name to his fellow-citizens, and given to the world an immortal example of true glory." "Done in the year of Christ, 1788, and in the year of the Commonwealth the 12th."

The Emperor Napoleon, in his war against a foreign enemy, received the censure of all historians for enriching France with works of art, taken from the palaces and the cities he had conquered; but Napoleon never removed a statue erected by a grateful people to any of their illustrious dead. That act of utter infamy is reserved for an American general in this the noon time of the nineteenth century. The State of Virginia had erected this statue to her own son, whom she gave to the Revolution which gave birth to the Republic. She had selected the spot for its erection where her State Military Academy was placed to the end that her sons might draw inspiration from his wisdom and patriotism from his virtues. The Military Academy was given to the incendiary torch and was burned to the ground—the statue of Washington was taken from its pedestal and feloniously carried away, as no doubt would have been his bones, had they been buried there. This was done by the command of an officer bearing a commission in the service of the Republic Washington had formed.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

MACON, July 28.

From the latest advices from Atlanta by train and telegraph yesterday, we learn by train which left at night fall that the enemy attacked our left extending from the city towards the Chattahoochee yesterdy, and were repulsed, and driven about one mile.

Late last evening orders were received by telegraph to send cars to bring off the wounded to the rear.

A telegram from a high officer at Atlanta dated yesterday, to Gen. Johnson says, fighting is now going on. We have driven them. Details not known.

Stewart, Loring and Walthall are reported wounded.

A private telegram from Griffin reports Wheeler also wounded.

A cavalry force of the enemy, strength unknown, struck the Macon and Western Railroad below Jonesboro' this morning, and was reported tearing up the road in this direction.

Another cavalry force of the enemy are to-day reported near Clinton advancing towards this place.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, July 27.

The "Herald" of the 27th received. The enemy are again threatening Pennsylvania and Maryland.

There was considerable excitement in Baltimore yesterday in consequence of the intelligence of the invasion which scattered, and unsatisfactory but sufficient cause for uneasiness in Washington.

Wright has been assigned to the command of the 6th and 9th corps.

The report of Averill's death is confirmed.

Nothing important from Grant or Sherman.

The Democratic Union Association of New York held the first meeting of the campaign on the 26th. The principal speaker was Mr. Singleton, of Illinois, who spoke strongly in favor of a speedy peace.

The last quotation of gold was 258.

Foreign News.

RICHMOND, July 29.

European advices of the 15th state that a deputation from a society for obtaining a cessation of hostilities in America waited upon Lord Palmerston on the 15th, and urged that the Government mediate for reconstruction of peace between the beligerents. They argued that the independence of the Confederacy was virtually accomplished, and that any prolongation of the war would only result in mutual slaughter. Palmerston in reply said, that

Who in quarrells interpose,
Will oft wipe bloody nose.

He was not afraid of the bloody nose, but feared mediatory proposals would be premature.

News from the Continent indicates a peaceful settlement of the Danish German question.

Confederate loan is further advanced and buoyant.

From the North and Europe.

PETERSBURG, July 29.

The "Tribune" of the 27th has a dispatch announcing Rosseaus return to Marietta, after having burned all the railroad bridges north of Marietta and twenty miles south of it. Dispatches also say that Garrards was successful. He destroyed the bridges at Covington forty miles east of Atlanta and also that they have buried a thousand dead rebels after the late fight and that the situation is favorable.

A rumour is current at Cherbourg, France, that the Federals and Confederate officers agreed to fight off Cherbourg in ten days. Confederate loan 78.

The London "Herald" says that Mason had an unofficial interview with Lord Palmerston and was introduced by Lindsay. The meeting was satisfactory to all parties and the withdrawal by Lindsay of his intended recognition motion in Parliament is said to have been the result of the interview with Palmerston, he having given an implied promise that he would support the motion at a more opportune moment. A delegation waited on Lord Palmerston and urged his mediation in American affairs. He replied, he did not think the moment opportune. McPherson's remains had arrived at Nashville, en route for Louisville. A steamer struck a snag and sunk in the Mississippi river, fifteen miles below Greenville on the 21st, losing fifty lives, principally of the 10th Federal Missouri Cavalry. Very little from Early's force in the valley. Orders have been received to remove everything from Frederick. Dispatches from Baltimore say it is supposed the enemy intend making a raid into the Southern counties of Pennsylvania. The loyal leagues are called out in Baltimore. The Baltimore and the Ohio railroad is again cut. The Chronicle says commanding Generals have requested the utmost secrecy in regard to military operations, and Grant's operations especially demand secrecy. Voorhees is again nominated for Congress contrary to his wishes.

Funeral Notice.

The funeral of SALIE JONES, daughter of Capt. William and Louisa Badham, of Edenton, will take place from the Episcopal Church, this evening, at half past five o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

HEADQUARTERS, 28TH N. C. T.,
July 20, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir:*—I understand that the people in my Senatorial District are very anxious to know who I am for for Governor of North Carolina, and that they have written to me on the subject; if so I have never received their letters. I can inform them that if I live till the election, I shall vote for Z. B. Vance for Governor. I have always been one of his warm supporters, and shall vote for him again. I would have been glad to have canvassed my Senatorial District, but it is out of my power; while my opponents are canvassing my Senatorial District at their pleasure and my enemies circulating any slanderous report they please, I am in the *tented fields* defending them, their property, their homes, their fire sides, their wives and children, from an *invading* and *savage foe*.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

W. H. A. SPEER,
85—d&w1t. Col. 38th N. C. T.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HATH BEEN REPRESENTED TO ME that Henderson Jones, late of the county of Guilford has been convicted of the murder of Wm. Stephenson, late of said county, and that the said Henderson Jones has escaped from prison and is now at large.

And, whereas, it hath also been represented to me that W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, of said county of Guilford, who stands indicted for the crime of Burglary in said county, hath also escaped from prison and is at large.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Henderson Jones and the said W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, may be arrested and brought to justice for their said offences, I do issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of said Jones and THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and delivery of said Evans to the Sheriff of the county of Guilford aforesaid.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Captain, General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Raleigh this 22nd day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence, the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor,

Z. B. VANCE.

A. M. MCPHEETERS,
Private Secretary, pro tem.

July 23, 1864. 79—6t.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address

Rev. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.

July 19th, 1864 74—tf.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py.

RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

68—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.